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SPEAKER BANKS DEMOLISHED.

The absurd statements put forth by Hon. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts, in his speech at the Merchants Exchange, New York, induced a number of most respectable gentlemen to call upon Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq. of that city to reply. And we have rarely seen a work so well done. Below is his first letter, which will be followed on Monday by the second and concluding one:—

Gentlemen—Permit me to express my thanks for the kind and respectful terms in which you have seen fit to call my attention to the address recently delivered at the Merchants' Exchange of this city by the Hon. Mr. Banks, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. Under the circumstances, I certainly cannot withhold the opinion you request me to express. The coming election, the most important since the formation of the Government, involving in its possible, if not its probable, consequences the future destiny of the American Republic and the American continent, is necessarily a matter of the deepest and most vital interest to all whose lot, like ours, is cast in this its commercial capital and centre. We have all of us labored as best we could to build up its present prosperity, and secure its honorable renown, and none of us can now remain indifferent to an event which may seriously check its onward career, if it do not lead to its utter prostration and ruin.

The great struggle now agitating the American Union has called forth the address in question—from one occupying nearly the highest office in the Government. In this address the Speaker of the national House of Representatives, standing in the commercial heart of the nation, maintains as a cardinal political truth that the executive power of the Union ought permanently to be committed to the Northern States. Not that a proposition so bold is uttered in express terms, but the whole philosophy of his address rests upon it.

To maintain this dogma the speaker exhibits before the men of business of New York an array of statistics from which he deduces his political conclusions. * * * *

The fundamental proposition and cardinal idea of the address is that the sixteen non-slaveholding states greatly exceed and excel the remaining fifteen slaveholding states in all the legitimate pursuits of national industry, and that this is proved by comparing their respective products of material wealth, and upon this allegation the speaker contends that the sixteen non-slaveholding states are now entitled to direct the government of the Union.

The reason assigned for this alleged superiority is the existence of slavery in the fifteen states, a region where, in Mr. Banks' language, "there is one man down and another man holding him down, one portion of the people *doing nothing* and another portion of the same people helping them to do nothing." This is his first reason; and the second, which he denominates *"the secret* that accounts for the difference," is that the men of the South *do unloosing agriculture* for the time, and having no literature, no manufacturing industry "have given their whole attention to the government of the country." "They are *the head*," says Mr. Banks, "in the methods of obtaining offices of honor, of emolument or trust from the General Government."

Having thus philosophically discovered the secret of the evil, Mr. Banks' remedy is obvious. It is to deprive these misguided men of their offices, for says he, "What will they do when they are DESPOILED of their offices of honor and trust and emolument in the ARMY and NAVY, and the Federal Government? I will tell you" adds he "what they will do. They are out of the government according to their own statement. They must do something and that necessity will turn them immediately to the increase of the material wealth of that section of the country." "They will come North!" "They will go into the middle of the states and there they will 'see men operating' with mechanical inventions"—and what asks he "will the Southern man then do but provide a *substitute for slave labor* by the adoption of the mechanical inventions that have distinguished the industry of the Eastern Middle States. Thus" says he "by this single change we will pave the way *for a vast change* in the policy and the institutions of this Government."

Here then is the successful solution of the great political and economical problem which heretofore has tasked the highest wisdom of our statesmen and philanthropists—the proper distribution of the black race of the American continent. The grand continental result, supposed by some shortsighted statesmen to be a work for generations, if not centuries yet to come, is to be attained in November next by simply "despoiling the South of their offices in the army, the navy and the federal government."

Now when we consider that not more than 50,000, at the utmost, of the total Southern white population of seven millions, are in possession of the offices in question,—and that it is not certain that all even of them will undertake, after their ejection, the task of wandering through the North to examine the mechanical contrivances for dispensing with slave labor; it may be doubted whether the means proved by the statesmanship of Mr Banks will prove adequate to the end. It is gratifying, however, to learn from him that he does not view this general sweep of his 'Southern brethren" from the army and navy; as a sectional process, but views it as an eminently fraternal and national proceeding. "With the institutions of the Southern States," says he, "local or traditional, we have nothing to do," and "I dismiss the matter by asserting that the declaration that we intend to interfere in their affairs is bold and baseless slander." Contenting himself simply with turning them all out of office, because they are slaveholders, and with their consequent efforts to substitute mechanical inventions for slave labor, he refrains from inquiring what is to become of the four millions of helpless blacks whose labor is thus superseded.

He deems it quite a subordinate matter to inquire whether these four millions of blacks, who in thirty years will increase to ten millions, are to be sent further South and where—or distributed among the States, and which,—or sent to the Amazon, or to the Niger,—or left to perish by starvation, or to cut their own throats or their masters. Details so petty, the comprehensive statesmanship of Mr. Banks does not condescend to embrace.

And now for the statistics of the address which drew down the enthusiastic plaudits of the intelligent audience assembled in Wall street. They are certainly very remarkable, dealing with matters in no small way, but presenting pictures that inflame the imagination with the sublimest pictures of national glory.

Mr. Banks himself is profoundly convinced, not only of their importance but of their accuracy. Hear him—"In what I have to say to you I mean to rely upon GREAT FACTS, ABOVE *all question as to their truth*, and facts which if a limited *remove all question* as to the policy by which we should be directed in the impending controversy between twenty-seven millions of freemen for the chief offices of the republic." "I see before me a nation which has produced results such as the world never before has witnessed, and such as the mind of no intelligent man *has heretofore* been able to conceive," and then comes the GREAT FACT—embodying a proposition so vast and comprehensive, and yet so condensed, that the orator declares it to be "the product of all that he has to say." In its grand simplicity it is this, "that the people of the United States in the year 1856 will give to the world as their portion of the industrial product of the human race *forty-five hundred millions of dollars*!" "a sum greater by an eighth than the entire national debt of the British Empire that has been accumulating for two centuries."

The newspapers inform us that the announciation of this result was received with loud applause by the crowd in Wall street. How far that commendation was creditable to the intelligence of those who bestowed it, let us briefly examine.

In the first place, if it were true that the nation produces forty-five hundred millions annually, it does not "remove all questions in the impending controversy" whether we shall elect Mr Fremont to the Presidency and "despoil our Southern brethren of their offices in the army and navy." If the North produced the whole forty-five hundred millions, and the South did nothing whatever but keep the black race in subjection, it would not follow that the South should be excluded from all participation in the Government, for it, as some contend, the black race be nothing but a burthen on the community which contains it, the freemen of the North should be thankful to the South for leaving the whole of the burthen and thus leaving them unfettered to accumulate that forty-five hundred millions annually.

But unhappily for Mr. Banks and his admiring auditors it is not true that the nation annually produces the 4500 millions—for look at his own analysis. Fifteen hundred millions, says he, are produced by manufacturing and mechanical industry—sixteen hundred by agriculture. This makes thirty-one—and the residue, fourteen hundred millions, where does it come from? Let the commingled rhetoric and statistics of Mr. Banks answer:—"The Seas, that are whitened with the flags of the commerce of New York, each signalising the name, the character, the affluence, the business, the influence of its merchant princes, *contribute to this great product* of 4500 millions, *fourteen hundred millions* as the share of commerce."

Now, gentlemen, what do the seas thus rhetorically whitened, in fact, produce? That is to say, what articles of commercial value? They produce a good many codfish, many mackerel, and here and there a whale; the total value whereof when caught, barrelled and landed in the United States, hardly exceeds thirty mills annually, if it amounts to that. The portion of those products exported in the year 1855 was less than four millions The remainder then of Mr. Banks' imaginary fourteen hundred millions consists wholly of the very products of agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical industry which commerce had placed on the seas, but which had been previously computed and embraced in his first two items of fifteen and sixteen hundred millions. And thus we behold the Speaker in his very first plunge into the sea of figures, going astray to the tune of *thirteen hundred and ninety-six millions*. If this be "the music of the Union," which Mr. Banks describes the Northern ploughboy as whistling, his political psalmody, to say the least, is capable of improvement.

But again. The Speaker asserts that of the 1600 millions produced by agriculture, the fifteen slave States contributed but 15 per cent. How this assertion is proved does not appear, but if it be true it does not show the slave States to fall short of their just proportion, for they have less than forty per cent. of the total population and only twenty-five per cent. of the white population. Why then should their agriculture be required to produce even forty-five per cent?

But the truth of the statement must be more than doubtful. The very sun of the South, so unfavorable to white labor as to make a black population necessary, is peculiarly favorable to agricultural development. Time is wanting to compute the comparative product even of cereals—but if flocks and herds form part of a nation's wealth, and mankind has held them to be things of value since the days of Abraham—then the South in this important element very far exceeds the North. The census shows nine millions of cattle standing South of the Potomac belonging to six millions of white men, and only eight millions North of it, belonging to fourteen millions of whites. And what statesman entitled for an instant to the epithet does not perceive the rapid increase of the cotton crop? It may be true, as the Speaker ventures to assert, that the men of the South abandon agriculture in quest of office, but the official statistical tables do not show it.

But again, Mr. Banks was addressing and affecting to instruct a body of merchants—a commercial community from the steps of their own Exchange,—why on such an occasion and with such an audience, did he omit to state the respective proportions which the agriculture of the South and of the North, contributed to the commerce that whitened the seas? Did he not know that of the 1600 millions produced by agriculture, at least 1200 millions are consumed on the spot and never reach the sea at all? For how much of the hundreds of millions estimated as the value of the hay, and cattle, and poultry, and milk, and eggs, which help to swell the aggregate, is carried at all in the vessels of the merchant princes? How much even of the three hundred millions of Indian corn goes to sea?

And above all does not Mr. Banks know, and do not the New York merchants know, that of every 100 millions of Southern cotton, at least 90 go to sea, and 14 out of every 20 millions of Southern tobacco? While of the total product of Northern agriculture, estimated by Mr Banks at 880 millions, less than 40 millions are exported either to foreign countries or coastwise?

Does he not see, and do not all of us, whether merchant, banker, landowner or mechanic, see and feel that the agriculture of the South thus disparaged furnished the very foundation of our commercial prosperity? And can this great trading, navigating city be induced, by any pompous and idle parade of imaginary thousands of millions, to dissolve their fraternal and national connection with the whole magnificent domain spread out South of the Potomac—the very *Indies* of the American republic—and aid Mr. Banks and his associates in excluding that grand division of the Union from all participation in the honors and emoluments of the government?

But I find the subject growing on my hands, beyond the limits of a single letter, and I must reserve for a further communication the remarks on Mr. Banks's political deductions and his statistics of foreign commerce, which the subject requires.

With great respect, I am your friend and fellow citizen, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

The N. Y. Sunday Dispatch, a cautious neutral paper, says, "We speak advisedly when we tell our readers that THE FILLMORE MEN WILL CARRY FREE STATES THAT ARE REGARDED AS SURE FOR FREMONT."

A citizen of South Carolina, at present at the North, writes to the Charleston Courier as follows:

I am truly sorry to see Southern Speakers abusing and traducing Mr. Fillmore, as some of our Harry Pereys, South of Mason and Dixon's line, scruple not to do. Mr. Fillmore, at the North, is fighting both his own and Buchanan's battle—if he be not elected, his running will tend to defeat Fremont and favor Buchanan—were Mr. F. to withdraw, the Pathfinder would certainly carry both New York and Pennsylvania, and, of course, "run down the old Buck"—and, to say the least, it is bad policy, (as well as injustice and ingratitude to a patriot statesman) to level the artillery and fire of democracy against Mr. Fillmore, in so offensive a way. Ex-Governor Floyd, of Virginia, whose very pleasant acquaintance I made night before last, expressed to me the opinion that Buchanan and Fillmore ought and *would have to unite*, or combine, in order to throw Fremont out of the game.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

A Duel Frustrated.—B. B. Botts, son of Hon. John M. Botts, and R. A. Pryor, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, with their friends, went out early this morning to fight a duel near Bladensburg, just across the District line. The ground was selected, but before their positions were taken all the parties were arrested, together with their weapons, pistols, and brought before Justice Goddard, when the principals were released on their parole of honor that they would return to Richmond with officers sent from that city to arrest them.

Who Douglas Votes for.—On the train of cars which conveyed Senator Douglas to Galena, a vote, as usual now-a-days, was taken. The canvassers did not know Douglas, and when they came to him in passing through the cars, the following conversation took place:

Canvasser—Who do you vote for, sir, Buchanan or Fremont?

Douglas—(angrily looking up from the perusal of the Chicago Times,) vote for the devil! And the vote was so registered. For the devil—I.

"A tall, green sort of a well-dressed fellow, walked in a Broadway saloon the other day, where they were taking potations in a high key, and stretching himself up to his full height, exclaimed in a loud voice: 'Where are the Democrats? Show me a democrat, gentlemen, and I'll show you a man.' [Laughter.] A little man stood before the noisy inquirer, in a warlike attitude, and exclaimed: 'I am a democrat, sir!' 'You are? 'Yes, sir, *I am*.' 'Well just you step around the corner with me and I'll *show you* a fellow who said I could'nt find a democrat in the ward. An't *he* 'a liar,' I should like to know!"

Knickerbocker.

An Irish boy having been remarked for his quickness of reply, a gentleman, on looking at him observed, "that when children are so keen in their youth, they are generally stupied when they advance in years." What a very sensible boy you must have been yourself, sir! said the youngster. This being enough for one dose, the gentleman slid.

Looking Ahead.—A very handsome bride was observed to be in deep reflection on the wedding day. One of her bridesmaids asked her the subject of her meditation. "I was thinking," she replied, "which of my old beaus I should marry in case I should become a widow."

Dickens, in his "Little Dorritt," tells us that a tender word "dropped like a heavy stone into the well of Clennam's heart, and splashed the water into his eyes!"

Daniel Webster, when a young lawyer, was employed in a case for which he received a fee of eighteen dollars. Later in life he was employed in a similar case and received a fee of five thousand dollars, though he used the same brief which he had prepared for the first case.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on the 20th ult., by Rev. James E. Mann, Dr. SILAS WESTMORELAND, of that place, to Miss MARY MOORE, of Pittsboro'.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Sunday last, ROBERT W. BROWN, Esq., aged 70 years and 3 months. He had been well known throughout the State, for many years, as one of the most respectable and successful merchants of Wilmington. A notice in the Wilmington Herald says, "Born to neither friends nor fortune, he made largely of both for himself. His plan was a simple one. He early schooled and continually exercised himself in the practice of qualities which can never fail of success. Patient industry, the minutest accuracy, frugality, temperance, and above all, the purest faith, and most incorruptible integrity—these were his daily companions, under whose influence he labored, and which opened the way for him to a good estate, and an honorable name."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5.—Schrs Peedee and John fm N. York. 6.—Brig Mary McRae fm Salem, Mass; Schr Devil Bug fm Smithville. 7.—Brigs Forrester from Bath, Me., Amos Lawrence from Boston; Schrs. Rhoda and Beulah from Phila., Henry Nutt from Boston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1856.

TICKETS.—The Presidential Election is but three weeks off from Tuesday next, and yet we believe that no provision has been made for supplying Electoral Tickets to the various counties. The Standard is the only paper we remember to have seen which advertises Tickets for sale.

We propose to print a large quantity of Fillmore Tickets to-morrow, and will be ready to fill orders to any extent, at $1 75 per 1000, or $2 sent by mail, postage paid. [The Standard charges $5 for Buchanan Tickets. As we do not propose to print ours on gilt edged paper from gold types, we can afford them at less.]

No time should be lost in supplying every part of the State. It would be so tedious to write Tickets, that a great many votes will be lost if a supply of printed ones be not provided.

LOOK OUT FOR FALSE REPORTS.—We learn that a respectable farmer of Robeson, who was in town yesterday, was under the impression that Fillmore was withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. How he became possessed of such a notion we could not learn. But we take the occasion to warn the public against such false reports.

TAX ON BANK DIVIDENDS.—We were not sufficiently explicit in our notice, on Monday, of the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the tax on bank dividends. The decision is against a stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, and renders all stockholders in that bank, (and in other banks similarly situated,) liable to the tax. The only exception is where there is an express exemption. We are not aware that there is such an exemption in any case except as to the Bank of Cape Fear. In the charter of that Bank, passed at *the last Session* of the Legislature, after providing for a tax of 30 cents on each individual share, *to be paid by the banks*, and reserving a right to increase that tax to $1, there is added this Proviso:—

"*And provided further*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to restrain any future General Assembly from taxing dividends belonging to individuals or corporations, said tax not to exceed that which may be imposed on interest received for money loaned."

We suppose, (though it may be presumption in us to offer an opinion on a law point,) that the reservation of a right, *in future*, to tax dividends, amounts to an admission that the right has not been, *as yet*, exercised.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Warrenton News, after a week's deliberation, has concluded not to give us the names of those members of the Whig Convention which it professed to *know* once belonged to the American party. Indeed it now professes not to have the means of knowing who did belong to it. This a change of ground indeed. It said of many of the delegates, "*we know*" they "once belonged to the American party." And further, the News said, "We venture to affirm we can name several delegates to the late Whig Convention, who will not *deny* that they ever belonged to the American party." We offered to test this, by writing to the persons whom the News offered to name. But the News declines the test. "It has very little doubt, however," that the fact is as it stated. Oh yes, of course! only it declines to take the only feasible mode of ascertaining the fact.

We heard a Whig remark, a few days ago, that if he thought there was any danger of Mr. Buchanan's losing the State of North Carolina at the approaching election, he would vote for him; but, as it was certain that the popular vote would be cast for him, he should compliment Mr. Fillmore by throwing away his vote for him. The Fayetteville Observer, too, in one of its late issues, seems to counsel this course.

Warrenton News.

Really this is too bad! We never counseled, or "seemed to counsel" any thing that could be *tortured* into such a construction. The very reverse of it is what we have maintained.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Wm. J. Yates, Esq. late Editor and Proprietor of the North Carolinian, in this place, has purchased the establishment of the Western Democrat, at Charlotte, N. C., and we this morning received his first No.

It gives us pleasure to say of Mr. Yates, that his life here, (his native place,) gives assurance that he is altogether worthy of the respect of those among whom he has settled. We are happy to bear such testimony to the worth of a political opponent,—a term far from being synonimous with any thing personally unkind. Mr. Yates is a self-made man, and in that admirable school, the printing office, has worked his way to a position of high respectability. We have a strong sympathy for such men.

In his salutatory address Mr. Yates says,—

"The position of an Editor is also responsible when we consider the moral and social effect his course may have upon the community in which he resides. By virulent language and hasty and imprudent counsel, animosities are frequently engendered between neighbors and friends, which, with a little more caution on the part of party leaders, might be avoided."

And again:—"No offensive personalities shall obtain a place in our columns, believing that it is a weak cause which requires to be bolstered by personal abuse and low epithets. To this position we intend to adhere."

By a public course of this kind, as well as by integrity and courtesy in his private relations, Mr. Yates attained the respect of his townsmen, and is enabled to carry with him their good wishes.

STRONG TESTIMONY BY AN OPPONENT.—We wish that the Locofoco papers in the South which are in the habit of slandering Mr. Fillmore by calling him an "abolitionist," would publish to their readers the remarks of Gov. Floyd of Virginia, which we copied in Monday's Observer. We do not know whether the readers of those papers are deluded by such a charge; but if they are, nothing could be better calculated to dispel the delusion than the emphatic declaration of Gov. Floyd. Who ever before heard a candidate for Presidential Elector proclaim that he was ready to give his Electoral vote for a candidate run in opposition to his own and the candidate of his party? Surely the faith of the Elector must be strong in the purity and patriotism of the opposing candidate, when he brings his mind to such a remarkable conclusion and proclaims it in such an emphatic manner. The subject is especially worthy of the attention of the Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal, the remarks of Gov. Floyd offering to them a fine opportunity to make a magnanimous confession of the injustice they have done Mr. Fillmore. The least they should do, in all fairness, is to let their readers see what so eminent and consistent a democrat as Gov. Floyd says of Mr. Fillmore.

And while they are on the subject,—as *of course* they will notice it,—we would suggest to them that Mr. Fillmore's organ at Buffalo has recently published an article, (which Mr. Fillmore himself has sent to various parts of the country under his own frank, thereby endorsing it,) stating that he is altogether opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, that he desires no agitation of the subject, either in Congress or out of it. It pronounces the question itself "idle and frivolous—a mere abstraction, unworthy the consideration of a practical statesman;" and denounces any discussion of it as "unwise and ill-timed;" and boldly and patriotically declares that "it would be equally unwise to agitate it again in Congress."

Such being Mr. Fillmore's views, so eminently conservative, national, and satisfactory to the South, surely the Standard and Journal will not withhold him due credit on this point also, but will follow the generous example of the Alexandria Sentinel, "a sturdy Democratic journal and a warm advocate of Mr. Buchanan's election," which republishes the Buffalo article, with commendation, closing its remarks as follows:—

"The concluding paragraph of Mr. Fillmore's article, (his by adoption at least,) sets forth the true object and lays down the true chart, for all good citizens and practical statesmen who love justice, love the Union, and love the public tranquility. We cannot too cordially adopt and commend it. It is precisely the policy marked out by the Democratic party, at Cincinnati,—it is precisely the position taken and now occupied by Mr. Buchanan,—it is precisely the course advocated by the Democratic speakers and presses every where, North and South,—and it is the precise result which the election of Mr. Buchanan will secure."

ELECTIONS.—The State Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will take place on Tuesday next the 14th. In Pennsylvania we suppose the democracy will be defeated, as both the other parties have combined, to a great extent, on the tickets for State officers and Congressmen, though they have separate tickets for Electors of President. In Ohio and Indiana there is scarcely a doubt of the success of the Fremont party.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is manifest that the democracy are to be beaten in the State election next week. The Washington Union virtually admits it, and the lesser lights of the party follow in preparing the public mind for the event. How far this may or may not be a matter of rejoicing to any one in the South, is not so clear to our minds. If it be, as the Locofoco papers assert, the result of a coalition between the Americans and the abolitionists, it does not appear to us that as Southern men we can desire its success. As we consider Mr. Buchanan vastly preferable to Fremont, (though not to be compared with Mr. Fillmore,) we cannot rejoice at any defeat of Buchanan which is to enure to the benefit of Fremont or his party. Therefore, as at present advised, we have no shouts to raise over the election in Pennsylvania.

It is so difficult, however, to arrive at the truth in regard to the state of parties there,—so much of what we see is doubtless Locofoco misrepresentation,—that we are disposed to await results. It is very certain, whatever may be the arrangement at the State election next week, that all the three parties present separate tickets for Electors of President in November. And it is worthy of note, that while the Locos are charging the Fillmore party with a coalition with the Fremont party, the Fremont papers in New York are charging just such a coalition between the Fillmore party and the Buchanan party.

CAMPAIGN CUTS.—We have received from Type Founders in New York, a specimen sheet of glorification cuts, prepared at that Foundry for the use of the Press. They consist of a variety—Fillmore cuts, Buchanan cuts, Fremont cuts. We defy any man to tell from them for whom the Type Founder goes for the Presidency. Doubtless he goes for selling his wares.

One of the cuts has amused a good many of the visiters to our editorial table. It represents four professional gentlemen earnestly engaged in dissecting a fine old Buck, who is sprawling upon his back on a table, with these words in explanation: "*The dissection of Old Buck. The doctors fail to find one drop of democratic blood.*"

COMET EXPECTED.—Astronomers are looking for the speedy appearance of the great Comet of the years 1264 and 1566, with its tail of 90 degrees. Its appearance this year has been predicted.

ONE OF THE MEN THAT THOUGHT FILLMORE HAD NO CHANCE.—A Natchez (Miss.) paper publishes the following letter from Dr. Duncan, of that city—remarking, that "the high character of the writer—the deep stake he has in the country—the very fact that at one time he arrived at conclusions different from those he now entertains, all give a more than common interest to this production of his pen."

And the N. Y. Commercial says,

"Dr. Duncan is by birth a Pennsylvanian. He was an early emigrant to Mississippi, where he now holds large possessions, acquired by rectitude, skill and industry. A large share of his money, as also that of his immediate family, is spent among us at the North, where he and they annually visit, and have done so for over a quarter of a century. He is now a householder in this city, where he spends his Summer months. He is emphatically a National man, and no one in this country has a deeper stake in "*E Pluribus Unum*." Like many from the South he thought Mr. Fillmore had no chance, and he fell back upon the next best candidate; but investigation of the question points to other results, and he frankly states his convictions."

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter, and learn from it, that some letters addressed by me to friends in Mississippi in June last, have created the impression that I now favor the election of Mr. Buchanan. It is due to myself, and especially due to my old friends, that I should explain my course in this matter. When I arrived in this city in May last, I found the public mind much disturbed, and much feeling excited. I became alarmed for the consequences, and when I wrote my friends in the South in the early part of June last, I thought the crises demanded that the first consideration, with the conservatives of all parties, should be the preservation of the Union—and for the attainment of this great and good object, that no sacrifice would be too great.

I thought this could only be attained by allaying the sectional strife, which so disturbs the whole country, and which, if continued, must produce the most calamitous results. I then thought, and so wrote to my friends in the South, that for the accomplishment of this end it might be wise and proper for the Whigs to sustain the election of Mr. Buchanan—and thus make his majority so triumphant, that he would feel himself, and be, *the President of the Nation*, and not of a *Party*. Besides, being advanced in years, I hope he would have no aspiration for a re-election, and would therefore be likely to administer the Government with purity; and without party, or sectional bias.

I never commended him to the Whigs as a choice, but only as an alternative—as the least of two evils; for I then thought the contest would be between him and Mr. Fremont alone. Very soon afterward, however, my views underwent an entire change. I became satisfied that the success of Mr. Buchanan would in no wise tend to allay sectional strife. On the contrary that his election would most likely aggravate and prolong it, through the violence of his opponents—for it is undeniably true, that he is as much a Southern sectional, as Mr. Fremont is a Northern sectional, candidate. With Mr. Buchanan's election the agitation would be continued—with Mr. Fremont's election the crisis would be the more speedily brought to the culminating point—not simply by his *election*, but through the measures of his adherents.

Since Mr. Fillmore's return from Europe, his prospects have so strengthened and improved, that I think no true Whig can hesitate in his choice. He is the only one of the three suited to the crisis. He is national in tone and sentiment. On him, and through him, a National Party may be built up, strong enough to override all others—and especially all sectional parties. His friends may confidently rely on his obtaining the vote of this state. I entertain the opinion, that the success of all parties heretofore, has depended more on their organization than on their principles. If this be so, then Mr. Fillmore ought to carry New York, for the party that supports him is much the best organized of the three.

I am, yours, &c., STEPHEN DUNCAN.

A GREAT CHICKEN RAISER.—Mrs. B. A. Jenkins, of Edgecombe county, N. C., writes to the N. C. Arator, that a few years ago she had to send about the neighborhood to buy chickens and eggs. She got tired of this and determined to raise her own chickens. Last year she sold 800 dozen eggs and some chickens. This year, from 1st Jan'y to 1st Sept. she has sold 1025 dozen eggs and some chickens, besides having an abundance of both for her own use. She promises to give her plan of raising chickens.

We wish she would come and settle in this neighborhood; or that somebody would follow her example.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer of this State has advertised for sale, $200,000 of bonds for the Western Extension of the N. C. rail road, and $33,000 for the Atlantic and N. C. road. Proposals received till 8th Nov.

WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD.—We are indebted to R. C. Pearson, Esq., President of this Road, for a pamphlet copy of the Proceedings of the stockholders, with the Reports of the President and Chief Engineer.

The route from Salisbury to Morganton, 77¾ miles, has been surveyed. It runs by Statesville and Newton. But another line, avoiding Newton, would save $176,887 in cost, be 2¼ miles shorter, and reduce the grades and curves. It is left for the legislature to decide whether to make a sufficient appropriation to go by Newton or not.

The contracts from Salisbury to Statesville have been let, and $65,000 worth of work done up to 27th Aug. last.

The whole cost of the shorter and cheaper route is estimated at $1,858,182 50, including Locomotives, cars, &c.

Public Revenue for 1856.—We are requested by our faithful and efficient Comptroller of Public Accounts, Geo. W. Brooks, Esq., for a statement, by Counties, of the taxes paid for 1856. The whole amount of taxes for 1856 is

	$363,804 28
Amount paid in 1855,	284,296 79
Increase,	79,507 49

Raleigh Standard.

MR. RUGGLES'S REVIEW OF MR. BANKS'S WALL STREET ADDRESS CONCLUDED.

NEW YORK, 2d Oct. 1856.

To Messrs Hiram Kethum, Wm B. Astor, and others.

GENTLEMEN:—I closed my letter of yesterday, after attempting to vindicate the material industry of the Southern portion of the American Union from the disparaging comparison made at the Merchant's Exchange, in the address of Mr Banks, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

In view of the peculiar geographical importance of that section of our common country, and the character and value of its products, I ventured to call it "the *Ladies* of the American Republic." The phrase was not selected for any merely rhetorical purpose, but simply as a term of description, affording the means of arithmetical comparison.

A moment's examination of the history of Europe will show that nearly all its civilized nations have sought to increase their commercial and political power, by acquiring territories or colonies enjoying a tropical climate and yielding tropical products. But these dependencies have always been widely separated from the parent state. The West Indies of England, of Spain, of France, and of Holland lie far away, across a stormy ocean,—while the East Indies of the same powers are separated by the breadth of a hemisphere.

But the Indies of the American republic lie within its very borders, and are bounded by the Chesapeake and the Gulf of Mexico.

They are cheaply and constantly accessible by the commercial and navigating states, both by land and by water—not only by the open ocean in front, but by the great national navigable river of the interior, flowing uninterruptedly from the land of the oak and the pine, to that of the palm and the olive. And herein lies the deep secret, the very inner life of our existence—furnishing the key to our commercial and political history for ages to come.

How singular, then, the spectacle of a statesman disparaging this geographical portion of our wide spread empire, for the reason merely that its pursuits are mainly agricultural, while those of his immediate neighbors are mechanical and manufacturing. Does he not see, and can he not feel, that this very difference of pursuit, growing out of difference of climate, is a providential boon, bestowed upon our nation for the very purpose of creating the necessity for national commerce and national communion! Does he not perceive that if the cotton planters of the Carolinas made pins, and buttons, and wooden clocks,—they would not buy the pins, and buttons, and wooden clocks of New England? That if the cotton plant grew on the shores of Massachusetts, the cotton planters could not be shod by the shoe-makers of Lynn? Can he not understand the great truth that the nation's difference is only the nation's peace?—that New York and Pennsylvania are geographically interposed, as commercial agents, to bind in harmony by the golden bonds of commerce, these remote extremities, discordant only in name, and harmonious in their mutual interests and necessities?

But let us look a little at the arithmetic of the case. Let us ascertain the pecuniary value of the geographical conjunction in a single nation, on a single, unbroken continent of the temperate and the tropical regions,—and for this purpose let us compare the East Indies of the British Empire with the Indies forming an integral continental portion of the American Republic.

The British territories in India, including the tributary states under their authority, embrace 1,200,000 square miles and 140 millions of people. Their total commerce with England in the year 1832, amounted only to ten millions and eighty-seven thousand pounds sterling—a little less than fifty millions of dollars. In the same year, the products of our American Indies, between the Chesapeake and the Gulf, directly exported to foreign countries, were 42 millions of dollars, and the residue sent to the North, either for export or consumption, were certainly not less than twenty millions—being in all 62 millions. This sum was returned to the South in equivalent imports, making a total trade of 124 millions,—more than double that of British India.

In the twenty years that hsve since elapsed, these two great commercial Empires of the world have been running an animated race—for under the vigorous and enlightened administration of the elder England, its annual commerce with British India has swollen from the ten millions sterling to twenty-six millions five hundred and fifty thousand pounds, or one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, while the energy of this new England, of the Western World, has enlarged the trade of its American Indies from 124 to nearly 350 millions of dollars.

I am unfortunate in not possessing Mr. Banks' happy faculty for dealing with millions by the thousand, and must fain content myself with creeping along by hundreds of millions—but I will aver that these our Southern states, which he deems it proper and patriotic to disparage, do now actually and annually contribute at least 300 millions to the commercial strength of the Republic—and I will further predict, that if the American Union can be preserved from the assaults of demagogues, and sentimentalists, and half-crazed fanatics, this same 300 millions before the close of the present century will nearly approach, if it do not entirely reach, one thousand millions—animating and invigorating to a corresponding extent every department of national and continental strength.

The question is then presented to the merchants, mechanics and landowners of this great continental metropolis, to the million of inhabitants congregated around the bay of New York, already possessing a thousand millions of wealth—the very product of the Union,—itself the very type and exponent of the Union,—do they approve the political proposition to despoil the South of every national office and deprive it of all participation in the government of the Union?

If we look further into the address of Mr. Banks, we shall find ourselves comforted by the assurance that other regions remain on the globe far more valuable to us than the Southern states. "We propose," says he, "if the people of the *North* should conceive, and *inaugurate a policy of their own*," among other things, "to cultivate amicable relations" with neighboring nations, and especially with the South American continent. "For look!" says Mr. Banks, "at the South American states. What do we see in South America? A territory *ten times* as large as that of the United States—a country more fertile than any portion of the United States. While we give 4500 millions annually of accumulated industry, South America is capaple of giving four, *ten*—nay, even ONE HUNDRED times more of accumulated industry. She has 20 millions of population and 10 millions of square miles!"

Now let us coolly count these sums:—Four times 4500 millions are 18,000 millions; ten times 4500 millions are 45,000 millions; one hundred times 4500 millions are 450,000 millions, or written out arithmetically in a single line, $450,000,000,000. Oh! Mr Banks! why did you leave your own sensible and sober state of Massachusetts to come among us poor barbarians, to dazzle our eyes and turn our brains, with this effulgent row of figures? But savages are caught by glitter and gew-gaw. Let them swallow the 450,000 millions and be thankful.

But even here the 'eloquent and 'comprehensive' speaker does not stop. Even the 450,000 millions fail to satisfy his imperial appetite. The two continents of America did tolerable for a beginning. But a richer repast must be added, drawn from the long buried stores of the dead, old oriental world, where the statesman sees a still more glorious vision. "Look," says he, "at where we stand! Here is Wall street! On the spot to which we now direct our eyes, we are twenty days' journey from the populous cities of Hindostan, of China, *and* of Asia,—the depositories *of the world's wealth* for hundreds, and for thousands and for *tens of thousands* of years,—a wealth which is fabulous in its origin, fabulous in its extent, and is the accumulated wealth of seven hundred millions of people."

Now, gentlemen, I am getting almost tired of "accumulated wealth," but as Mr Banks proposes that we make a railway to the Pacific, to reach this accumulation of tens of thousands of years, I will merely observe first, that it has probably grown somewhat musty by this time—and next that I fear Mr. Warren Hastings and his worthy successors have got ahead of us;—inasmuch as the total commerce of this same Hindostan amounted in the year 1832 to less than fifty millions, as is above shown.

But seriously. No man who loves the Union will object to a railway to the Pacific, nor even to two railways, one from the Northern and the other from the Southern States. They are works of urgent continental necessity, not for the purpose so absurdly proclaimed of gathering up the accumulated wealth of tens of thousands of years, as for the plain practical object of preserving the integrity of our great continental union and preventing its Pacific division from being dismembered from the Atlantic.

But does Mr. Banks or any of his admirers imagine that under the administration of Mr. Fremont, and the violent agitation if not positive disruption that must inevitably ensue, the country will be in any humor or any condition to prosecute these vast and difficult undertakings, requiring peace and repose, and the cordial acquiescence and patriotic union of all parties, with a wise, upright and conciliatory President at the head? "California," says Mr. Banks "is the child of the compromise of 1850." And if so, who so likely to preserve it to the Union, as he who brought it in? To whom can the task be more properly committed than to MILLARD FILLMORE, the well tried statesman whose name is stamped with imperishable honor on that very compromise?

Under his wise and beneficent administration, the country would again return to the peace in which he left it. Common sense and common justice would resume their accustomed sway. Our merchants might not be favored with exciting addresses, disparaging their Southern brethren, and sowing the seeds of fratricidal strife, but they would enjoy the tranquil blessings of a paternal and impartial government, protecting the interests, and respecting not only the rights, but the feelings, of all who claim as their common heritage that august and glorious Union which God had graciously entrusted to our keeping, to test and to try our justice, our forecast, our forbearance and our wisdom.

With respectful regard,
I remain, faithfully, your friend,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
24 Union Square, N. Y.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

An important political movement is on foot here. During the past few days, frequent conferences of National Union men, from every State in the Confederacy, have been held. The result is that a great Union movement—a movement calculated to rebuke, abash and crush out the spirit of disunion now so extensively rampant—has been projected! The loyal men, the true patriots in the land, are to be brought and bound together anew. Delegations of citizens from every State are to be invited to visit our sacred places,—the tombs of the Hermitage, Ashland, Marshfield, Monticello, Mount Vernon and the prominent battle-fields, whereon, for the sake of the Union, was comaingled, without distinction, the blood of the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western patriots,—there to meet conservative, Union-loving masses of the people, for fraternization, for counsel and for the invocation, in the present crisis, of the patriotism of the whole country—in exclusion of demagoguism, sectionalism and fanaticism, from any and every quarter—on behalf of the Constitution and the Union. The *projet* has enkindled great enthusiasm. It is regarded as the harbinger of peace and good will to the troubled nation. The movement consummated, it is believed, will entomb sectional strife, and bind, until eradicated, within narrowest limits, the treasonable spirit of disunion which is fast rendering "alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection,"—which threatens with overthrow "the palladium of our political safety and prosperity."

The preceding having been despatched to every part of the country, in pursuance thereof, and as preliminary to the great Union movement contemplated, it is proposed that a solemn gathering of the friends of the Union be held on the anniversary of that day when foreign domination was forever overthrown in America, to wit: at Yorktown, on the 19th day of October; at each of the following places:

THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON,
THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.
THE GRAVE OF JACKSON.
THE GRAVE OF CLAY.
THE GRAVE OF WEBSTER,

And on

THE BATTLE GROUND OF BUNKER HILL.
THE BATTLE GROUND OF YORKTOWN.
THE BATTLE GROUND OF TRENTON.
THE BATTLE GROUND OF SARATOGA.
THE BATTLE GROUND OF NEW ORLEANS.

The services to commence, by prayer, simultaneously at noon; to be followed by such consultations and addresses as may spring spontaneously from the heart of the people.—*N. Y. Express.*

Voluntary Return of a Slave from a Free State.—Some time last winter, it will be remembered by most of our city readers, a family of free negroes, under the direction of Felix, the barber, left this place, with a view of settling in one of the Northwestern States. About the time the party were getting ready to start, a slave woman belonging to Mr. David Young, and sister to Felix, expressed a strong desire to go with her brother and father and mother, who were also of the company. Her master prompted by his well known kindness of heart, did not hesitate a moment, but cheerfully told her to go, and be free, if she desired it. She did go, and the party located at Chicago, Illinois, but on Friday night last she arrived here safe and sound, having travelled alone all the way from Chicago, where she left the balance of the family. The woman is the wife of Guilford, the barber, to whom we are indebted for a graphic description of his profound astonishment upon waking up one night last week, and 'finein' de old woman in de bed wid him."

We have not seen her, but Guilford says she has seen enough of frost, snow, ice, and free negroes.

We commend this case to the attention of Mrs. Stowe.—*Atlanta Int. Oct. 4.*

LETTER FROM MAJOR DONELSON TO EDWARD BATES

The Nashville Patriot contains the following letter from Major Donelson in response to a letter from Edward Bates, of Missouri, informing him that he had been nominated for the Vice Presidency by the National Whig Convention:

TULIP GROVE, Sept. 30, 1856.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, to-day, your note of the 25th, with that of the 19th inst., informing me of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention at Baltimore, by which my name, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, in association with that of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, has received the unanimous vote of the delegates comprising that Convention.

Such a testimonial of public confidence by distinguished and leading members of a party upon which I had no other claim than that of fidelity to principles which should be common to all parties when the country is in danger, is received with feelings for the expression of which I can find no adequate language.

I can only say to you, sir, in repiy, that it has been my effort through life to follow the great lights to which we are indebted for our happy form of government, and that there is no sacrifice which I am not willing to make in order to maintain it in its original purity.

The evil of the day is sectionalism, and the country can find no repose until this dangerous spirit is rebuked by the voice of the people, animated as they were in the days of Washington, by a holy love for the Union, and determined to withhold their confidence from those who do not regard its preservation as the paramount object of their lives.

If the South claims the election of a man to the Presidency because he is favorable to Southern interests, and the North one because he is favorable to Northern interests, there is an end of our federal system. This was not the sentiment of parties in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. It is our purpose, as patriots, by whatever name we may be called, whether Union-loving Whigs, Americans, or Democrats, to eradicate the influence of this sentiment from the public councils, and restore that which will give us a President for the whole people, and a goverumeat that will respect alike the equal rights of all the sections of our land, without regard to latitude or diversified interests.

I am very respectfuily, your ob't serv't,
A. J. DONELSON.

HON. EDWARD BATES, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Fillmore and Gov. Floyd.—The declaration of Gov. Floyd, in his late New York speech, giving in his conditional adhesion to Mr. Fillmore, has put the Democracy in this region somewhat aback. They profess not to understand the Governor's meaning, and say there must be some mistake about the remark attributed to him. As for ourselves, we see no particular difficulty in interpreting the Governor's speech, as it appears to us plain as daylight. He only meant to be understood as saying that his visit to the North had fully convinced him that Buchanan's chances are utterly hopeless; and that the only means of defeating Fremont, is for the conservatives, North and South, to unite upon Fillmore. That is the English of Gov. Floyd's declaration, and we trust our distressed Democratic wire-pullers in these parts will no longer suffer themselves to be befuddled about it.—*Richmond Whig.*

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At a meeting of the Scientific Association in Albany, this summer, some private conversation ensued upon the comparative merits of the grains grown in the West and South. It was observed that Southern flour had largely the preference in the West Indies and South America, on account of its being dryer and keeping better in hot climates.

A gentleman who attended the World's Fair in London, at once remarked that the finest flour he ever saw was made of North Carolina wheat, and ground at mills in New York. Being solicited to submit the observation to writing, Dr. Elwyn, of Philadelphia, well known for the interest he takes in agriculture and every thing connected with the useful arts, at once drew up a certificate, of which the ensuing is a copy:

"I have been desired, by Dr. Gibbon of North Carolina, to record the following fact as interesting to the wheat growers of that State. While acting as chairman of the committee for articles used as food, during the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, I was struck with the quality of the bread offered for examination by Hecker & Brother of New York. It was the whitest and best I ever saw. I asked—being a farmer—the very natural question, as to where they procured their grain; and was told that the bread was made of flour from North Carolina wheat; and to my further astonishment, was also informed that, in their opinion, the best wheat in the United States was that of North Carolina.

(Signed.) A. L. ELWYN.
Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1856.

One of the Polk Men.—Among the many anecdotes of the late Gubernatorial canvass, says the St. Louis *Herald*, we heard one the other day which illustrates the progress of intelligence in certain portions of the State where a newspaper is as great curiosity as a roll of Egyptian papyrus. A settler down in the swampy country, having heard that Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for Governor, would pass along the road near his house on a certain day, and he would be known by the two famous white mules, determined to get a look at the great man, of whom he had heard so much. Seating himself on a log, he waited patiently for several hours, whittling a piece of red cedar and whistling the "Arkansaw Traveler." At length the two white mules came trotting down the road, and the swampite arose, and doffing his coonskin, cried out:

"I say stranger, your name is Polk, ain't it?"

Being answered in the affirmative, he jumped off the log, threw down his whittling stick, and striding up to the buggy, grasped Mr. Polk by the hand.

"Well, darn your picture," said he, "if I ain't awful glad to see you. I'm going to vote for you—you can bet your bottom dollar on that! You made a fust rate President, and I know you'll do for Governor!"

"Thank you," said the candidate, "but you are laboring under a misapprehension—I am Trusten—"

"Yes, I know you are trustin' to the Dimmycrats to put you through; and they'll do it as easy as rollin' off a log. I gin you my vote when you was runnin' for President, and I am just agoin' to plump down for you agin."

After several ineffectual attempts to explain to the swamp man that he was not James K. Polk, the canvasser whipped off his mules, leaving his enthusiastic supporter wiping his coonskin and shouting, "Hoora for Polk, the best President that ever wore har!"

Death of an Old Man.—The Charleston Kanawha *Republican* announces the death of David Thomas, aged 104 years. He served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812.

The man who is without an idea has generally the greatest idea of himself.

The Raleigh Register contains a long letter from Jno. A. Gilmer, Esq., late American candidate for Governor of this State, in reply to an invitation to attend a mass meeting at Pittsylvania Court House, Va., from which we make the following extract:

"Gentlemen, I have recently canvassed my own beloved State, and notwithstanding the result of the election, I am proud of the sacrifices I have made; and I can say and do say sincerely and with an honest heart, that it is my deliberate opinion after a full opportunity of judging, that an immense majority of the people prefer for President, Millard Fillmore of New York."

The Executive American Committee of Kentucky have recently made a new register of their vote in the State, and pronounce *Kentucky certain for Fillmore.*

Ohio.—Governor Chase writes to a gentleman in this city that "unless men and money *in abundance* are sent us, the State is lost." We thought that the Fremonters expected that they would surely carry Ohio by at least 50,000 majority.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

Capture of a Slaver.—The bark Panchita was seized this afternoon by the Revenue Cutter Washington. The supercargo threw her papers overboard, but they were recovered and furnished conclusive evidence of her being a slaver.

To Sportsmen.—A correspondent of the Scientific American has the following hint to sportsmen.

Wash your gun barrels in spirits of turpentine, by dipping a rag or sponge fastened on your gun rod into the liquid and swabbing them out two or three times, when they will be cleansed from all impurities, and can be used almost instantly, as the turpentine will evaporate and leave the barrels dry; even if they are a little moist it will not prevent their going off, like water. After being washed thus, there is no danger of rust as when water is used. I am an old and experienced gunner, and have practiced this for years.

Curious.—One of the Fremont orators at a meeting in the City Hall in this city, exhibited the chain with which Bowen was fastened while a prisoner in Kansas. E. B. Whitmore, of Boston, who has just returned from Kansas, having left there on the 20th ult., has also brought the chain with which Bowen was coupled. How many such relics will be on exhibition it is difficult to tell. This depends on the party professing all the religion and all the decency.—*Springfield Argus, Oct. 7.*

Decidedly Cool Operation.—One of the workmen upon Greene's rifles at the Massachusetts Arms Company's works was so unfortunate, a day or two since, as to slit the thumb of his right hand upon the circular saw. Concluding, upon inspection, that the member was used up, he coolly went back to the saw, and holding the damaged thumb with his left hand, made a clean amputation of it, and then proceeded to have it dressed by a surgeon.

Hoe's Presses in London.—We have already said something about the introduction of Hoe's fast cylinder printing presses into the London newspaper offices. The Boston Transcript has some further remarks on the subject, which are interesting:

Among the passengers in the Cambria was Mr. Wm. Conquest, a gentleman connected with the celebrated establishment of R. M. Hoe & Co., New York. Some three or four months since Mr. Conquest went to London, having in his charge one of "Hoe's Six Cylinder Presses," for the purpose of putting the same in operation in Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper office.

The Journal, in a notice of the return of Mr. Conquest, says that the impression, not on the paper, but on the minds of our brother newspaper people in London, which the operation of the six cylinder press made was most intense, so much so that hardly had the first edition been worked off upon it before the proprietor of Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper had written an order to Messrs. Hoe & Co. "for another press of the same sort."

Nearly every newspaper proprietor in London, as well as hosts of other persons interested in the printing business, visited Lloyd's office for the purpose of seeing the "Yankee machine" work, and all expressed their astonishment at the amount of work which it accomplished in a brief space of time.

The London Times is now printed on a press which works off eleven thousand impressions per hour, requiring twenty-seven men to tend it. The proprietors of that paper, upon examining Hoe's six cylinder at Lloyd's, and being eye-witnesses to its working at the rate of fifteen thousand impressions per hour, with but seven or eight men (including the engineer and fireman) to tend it, wrote their order to Messrs. Hoe & Co. for one ten cylinder press. Two or three other offices in London have also given their orders to Messrs. Hoe & Co. for their printing presses.

M. Arago on the Twinkling of Stars.—In the published "Proceedings of the Astronomical Society" are given at length the opinions of M. Arago on the twinkling of the celestial bodies. He maintains that the only satisfactory theory which can be advanced on the subject is that which connects the phenomenon with the principle of the interference of light. He illustrates the latter principle by the well-known experiment in which two rays of light, emanating in different directions from a luminous point, are made to converge again by being reflected from the surfaces of two mirrors, and to combine together or to destroy each other, according to the conditions of the experiment. If the light from which the rays issue be homogeneous, and if the routes severally traversed by them be made to differ in length by gradually displacing one of the mirrors, the point where they meet after reflexion will, in some positions of the movable mirror, exhibit a very vivid light, while in other intermediate positions it will appear quite black. The positions of the movable mirror, corresponding to which the two rays thus alternately conspire together or destroy each other, will vary with the color of the spectrum employed in the experiment.

Emigration from Virginia.—We regret, says the Richmond Dispatch, that several of our Western exchanges announce a considerable emigration of Virginia farmers to the West. Our emigrants are generally men of substance, and carry with them a considerable amount of worldly goods, which, with their personal enterprise and fine intelligence, goes to enrich and build up other communities. Their departure is a serious loss to the good old State.

A Murdering Parson.—A black-republican paper, published in Kansas, after giving an exulting account of one of the late skirmishes, thus triumphs in the death of a border ruffian:

"He was shot through the heart by a clergyman named Martin White. After being killed, and while lying on the ground with the mouth relaxed and open in death, another shot was fired down his throat."

The American Citizen says, "the Martin White who performed these gallant exploits is the same chivalrous divine who frequently supplied Beecher's pulpit in Brooklyn."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:

Gentlemen: You have known for some time past that the farmers on the Sound below Wilmington are growing rich by the cultivation of the Pea-Nut, and that the Pea-Nut is thought not to grow well anywhere but on the Sound. I have been several times on the Sound, and saw the land, its soil and wild growth; and as I moved on the Cape Fear River last winter, our ridge land here seemed so much like the Sound land, soil and growth, that I thought I would try and see if our ridge land would not produce the Pea-Nut, and suffer me to say, that in my judgment better Pea land is not in the State than we have on Cape Fear River in Cumberland county. They bear full and mature well, from the soil itself. No better business can be done in this State by a farmer than raising Pea-Nuts, that is, for those who have the right kind of land. The nuts sell well and are fine for hogs, and their fodder is fine for stock. Many that will see this will be like Thomas: will not believe unless they see and feel with their hands. I will say to all such, you can see and feel if you will call on me at Cedar Creek, and taste also. Give me one more year and I shall not pay from 17 to 18 cts. for Bacon.

Yours, J. C. BLOCKER.

Oct. 9, 1856.

Pursuant to a notice previously given, a respectable number of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson of Richmond and Robeson counties assembled at Floral College on the 6th instant, and after appointing Dr. A. D. McLean, President, and Duncan Malloy Vice President, and Malcom Purcell Secretary, the following resolutions were passed, viz:

Resolved, That the friends of Fillmore and Donelson hold a Mass Meeting at the Red Springs, in Robeson county, on the 28th instant.

Resolved, That the committee of arrangements consist of the following gentlemen, viz: from Richmond county, Duncan Malloy, D. C. McIntyre, J. C. McLaurin, Dr. Jno. Malloy, Oliver Dockery, J. P. Little, William Townsend, Maj. D. Monroe, John Johnson, Alex. McQueen, and Alex. McKinnon. From Robeson, John W. Alford, Peter McEachin, Esq., John McCallum, Jr., Maj. H. McLean, E. Bullard, Hector McNeill, Red Springs, Col. P. Smith, M. McRae, Col. D. McQueen, D. Bethune, and on motion the President, Dr. A. D. McLean was added.

Resolved, that the following gentlemen compose the committee of Correspondence, viz: John McEachrist, Esq., Peter McEachin, Esq. and Dugald Patterson, for Robeson, and Alex. McNeill, Esquire McKinnon and Duncan Malloy for Richmond; and that they be instructed to invite the following gentleman to deliver addresses at said meeting, viz: James Banks, [illegible] Cameron, Hon. W. A. Graham, Rob[illegible] roy, A. R. Kelly, Wm. H. Haigh, Henr[illegible] W. Miller, Hon. A. Dockery, and as many more as they may think proper.

Resolved, That not only the friends of Fillmore and Donelson are invited to attend, but the whole country, and especially the friends of Buchanan.

Resolved, That we request an insertion of the above proceedings in the Argus and Observer.

M. PURCELL, Sec'y.

STATE CONVENTION—AM. TRACT SOCIETY.

A Convention of Colporteurs of the Am. Tract Society will be held in Goldsboro', N. C., commencing on the evening of the 23d inst., at 7 P. M., and continue at least four days. We expect nearly all the Colporteurs in North Carolina, and some from South Carolina and Virginia, besides several General Agents, to be present. Any who contemplate engaging in this work would do well to attend, as we hope all necessary information in relation to the Society and its work will be given. Ministers of the Gospel, private Christians and friends who will favor us with their presence, can no doubt learn more of the moral condition of the country than from any other source. Colporteurs and friends from a distance, attending the Convention, are directed to call at Griswold's Hotel, Goldsboro', where they will be met be Rev. A. F. Harris, Colporteur for Wayne county, who will conduct them to their homes.

J. CROSS,
General Agent and Supt.
W. J. W. CROWDER,
Ass't Agent for N. C.

There is no fusion in Pennsylvania between the American and Republican parties on an electoral ticket. It is true that all the elements of opposition against the Democracy are now united upon one Union ticket, as it is called; but this union, it must be remembered, was made six months ago, before Buchanan or Fremont were nominated. It is also true that the Republicans have proposed to the American party to unite on one electoral ticket, but the proposition has been more than once promptly and decidly refused.

An Unfortunate Affair.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a gentleman who had registered his name at the American Hotel as D. W. Fuller, from Granville, N. C. undoubtedly a lunatic, suddenly sprang from his seat and drawing a knife, rushed into the street and inflicted a severe wound upon the hand of Capt. Thos. Boyne. He seemed perfectly enraged, without any cause whatever, and but for the well-directed blow of a gentleman, temporarily disabling him, serious consequences may have resulted. He was captured and safely lodged in jail, for examination this morning.

Should his friends in North Carolina receive this information, it is advisable that some of them look after him.—[*Columbia Times.*

The Knickerbocker for October comes to us with its usually large variety. We never fail to look at its "Editor's Table" for good things, and never fail to find them. Two anecdotes from this department of the October number may serve as a sample:

"I think I met the best natured man in America recently, on the Michigan Central railroad. We had an inebriated passenger aboard, who was continually rushing about with a brandy bottle, inviting somebody to "take-nip." As his attentions were principally confined however, to a party of Methodist preachers, and one or two elderly sisters, who were returning from conference, I hardly think they were appreciated as fully as he probably anticipated. After a while he fell asleep—then woke up decidedly irritable. As the cars made a stop, he staggered up to a mild looking young gentleman with spectacles, and asked him the name of the station. The mild young gentleman replied, 'I am a stranger here, sir.' 'A stranger,' said our brandied friend, drawing himself up with intense dignity, and speaking with a force that aroused all present: 'I didn't ask you, sir, your pedigree, nor where the devil you came from, but I want to know the name of this station.' 'I don't know, sir,' was the response very faintly. 'You don't know, eh! Then why didn't you say so at first, and not keep me bothering here. I hate a fool!' The mild young gentleman looked anxious, and the next moment was missing, but presently returned, looking perfectly happy, and informed his querist with great apparent satisfaction that the name of the station, he had learned, was Chelsea. Wouldn't he make a "model husband?"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1856

THE TOWN CLOCK.—What is the matter with the Town Clock? It has "taken no note of time" for a fortnight past, and the community, though decidedly patient, is beginning to grumble a little.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The important election for Mayor, &c., in Baltimore, has resulted in a decisive triumph of the Fillmore party, consisting of Americans and Whigs. Swann's majority over Wright for Mayor is 1584, a gain of 1181 over the Congressional election last Fall. In the First Branch of the Councils the Americans have 13 to 7. In the Second Branch, 5 to 5.

There were terrible and fatal riots in several wards, principally in the 8th and 12th wards. In the 12th ward fight, which was carried on for two hours with guns, pistols, stones, &c., 2 persons were killed and 12 known to be wounded, besides probably others who were carried off. This fight grew out of a contest for possession of the polls, the Locos attempting to get possession and being driven away. Yet the vote at these polls stands 669 American to 681 Loco. In the 8th ward, 3 men were mortally wounded and many other severely. This riot was caused by the Locos taking possession of and holding the polls, and they made large use of them, giving 1362 votes to 524. The vote is the largest by 500 ever polled in the ward, though at least 200 Americans were prevented from voting.

The stores and houses were all closed in the neighborhood of the fighting, and innumerable balls entered doors, windows, &c.

There was a good deal of minor fighting in other wards, with fists, pistols, &c.

These scenes are shockingly disgraceful to Baltimore. There appears to have been no attempt to restrain the bands of rowdies.

MARYLAND.—The election in Baltimore is regarded as settling the vote of Maryland at the Presidential election. Mr. Swann is a candidate for Elector on the Fillmore ticket, and in the many speeches which he made, he put his election on National grounds. The American says:

"It places beyond reasonable doubt the fact that Maryland will cast her vote to the Presidential election for Mr. Fillmore. Baltimore will give to that tried statesman a still more decisive majority than that by which Mr. Swann has been elected, and the confidence the present triumph will diffuse throughout the State, will have an important effect in awakening the zeal and fixing the decision of thousands of voters. The ascertained position of Maryland on the Presidential question will give strength to Mr. Fillmore throughout the South, and insure for him States that have been boldly but unjuerly claimed for Mr. Buchanan."

The Patriot says,—

"We regard the vote thrown yesterday for Mr Swann, as deciding beyond all dispute, the question of political supremacy at the Presidential election. The issues were fairly made; party lines were rigidly drawn, the best and most popular men of both political organizations were brought forward as candidates, and the result is an overwhelming defeat of the Democracy. The success of Mr. Swann was an expression of the popular will in favor of Millard Fillmore. This was distinctly understood throughout the progress of the canvass, and now that the test has been applied, and a crowning triumph achieved, the effect will be felt in every State in the Union. Our contemporary of the Richmond Enquirer explicitly declared that if Baltimore rejected the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty "she was unsound and given over to Demonism," and the reply to this denunciation is a majority of 1584 votes for Swann and Fillmore, in spite of the acknowledged popularity, personal worth and high social position of the opposing candidate, and the really excellent ticket by which he was supported."

DELAWARE.—The three counties in this State all gave Locofoco majorities in elections for assessors which took place last week.

GOV. FLOYD'S SPEECH.—It is remarkable that not a Locofoco paper in this State, so far as we have seen, has ventured to publish the great speech of ex-Gov. Floyd, a Buchanan candidate for Elector in Virginia. Are they afraid of it? One or two papers of his party have published very brief notices of it, but they are careful not to tell what he said about voting for Fillmore, if thereby he can defeat Fremont. Are we to infer from this that any of them would hesitate to vote for Fillmore if necessary to defeat Fremont?

PENNSYLVANIA.—An attempt was made a few days ago by some of the Republicans to get up a union ticket for Presidential Electors. The Americans refused to come into any such measure.

CONNECTICUT.—Both parties claim a victory in the elections last week—the Fillmore and Buchanan parties uniting against the Fremont party. The elections were merely for town officers.

FLORIDA.—A despatch has been received at Washington, stating that the democrats have carried Florida, Governor, Congressmen and both branches of the Legislature.

This may be so; but the despatch stated the returns for only three counties.

PEA NUTS.—We have received from John C. Blocker, Esq. of this county, a Pea-Nut vine, of such luxuriant growth as to be the wonder of all who have seen it. It is a single vine, or stalk, the product of one pea, having attached to it, as drawn up out of the ground, hundreds of ground-peas, enough, we suppose, to fill nearly a gallon—the gentleman who brought it says that he gathered half a gallon from a smaller vine. The vine and peas attached weigh 4 lbs. 12½ oz. See a communication from Mr. Blocker in another column.

It is said that the pods do not fill so well or so generally as when grown within the influence of the salt atmosphere of the coast. Perhaps not. But could not that be remedied by the application of a little salt, or lime, or both, to the land? But, it must be a valuable crop as made by Mr Blocker, and well worth the attention of our sand-hill farmers.

ECLIPSE.—There will be an eclipse of the moon this evening, visible here, and almost total. It will commence at 5 minutes after 4,—upwards of an hour before the moon rises, and continue until 12 minutes past 7. The greatest obscuration will be at 39 minutes past 5.

FORSYTH SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn from the Salem Press that the long-pending suit of Boner & Crist vs. the Merchant's Steam Boat Co. of Fayetteville was disposed of by compromise at the Court last week. And we have heard privately that the compromise is, that each party shall pay its own costs. It might be of service to people inclined to go to law about trifles, to know how much these costs amount to. Adding the Lawyers' fees, we suspect that $1000 a side might cover the cost of the luxury of this suit, which may be considered cheap, as the suit has lasted five or six years, we believe, and given a number of citizens the pleasure of repeated trips to Salem as witnesses.

KANSAS.—The free state party in Kansas manifest less strength than we supposed they possessed. They claim to have a population of 50,000 free soilers, to 5,000 pro-slavery. If that were true, one would suppose that they would long ago have driven out these 5000 "border-ruffians;" and that they would be delighted at the opportunity of a fair election for a Delegate to Congress and Territorial Legislature. But no. At a meeting of the free State party in Lawrence, they resolved that they would not participate in the election—a confession that they know they would be outvoted.

ANOTHER BLAST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is unfortunate for the country, and particularly for the South, that all the mad ravings of the South Carolina disunionists are published throughout the free States as "Southern sentiment," just as the Brooks outrage in the Senate was heralded as a manifestation of Southern feeling, Southern chivalry, and Southern manners. But so it is. One noisy brawler will make more fuss in his neighborhood than a hundred quiet citizens. And so one loud-mouthed disunionist in South Carolina out-counts a thousand Southern men who at heart condemn his sentiments, but who have no opportunity to give expression to their condemnation. There is danger, in the nature of things, that what is thus avowed may become, in some part, the public opinion which it is not now.

A week ago there was a great assemblage of the chivalry at Ninety-Six, in South Carolina, to honor Mr. Brooks with a public dinner, at which he was presented with a gold cup and [illegible] came from one District, a silver cup from another and a cane from a third. Of course there were speeches,—by Gen. McGowan, Dr. Cain, Mr. Brooks, Senators Toombs of Geo. and Butler of S. C., and Gov. Adams. All these speakers openly advocated disunion. But Mr. Brooks outdoded Herod. Whilst admitting that Mr. Fillmore had made "a good President," he was yet opposed to him. And why? Because, said he, "WE DON'T WANT TO THROW BACK THE TIDE OF DISUNION"!! He declared himself zealously for Buchanan," and that because he thinks his election will *not* throw back the tide of disunion—"I do not believe," said he, "that the issue will be prevented by his election, it will only be postponed."

Now the reasons which Mr. Brooks gives for supporting Buchanan and opposing Fillmore, are the very reasons why the great body of the people, all over the country, North and South, ought to sustain Fillmore and repudiate Buchanan. The people, with here and there an exception, *do* want to throw back the tide of disunion. All they desire is to know *how* it can be done. Unfortunately, there is a difference of opinion upon that point. Most sincerely do we say, that in our opinion the election of either Fremont or Buchanan will roll on that tide. The election of Mr. Fillmore *may* arrest it—probably it would. And that is saying as much, we think, as can be said in truth.

We call a few passages from the long speech of Mr. Brooks:—

"If we must live in the Union, let it be indeed a Union of equality and right. Let five negroes at the South be equal to that number at the North; pass a law requiring the joint concurrence of the President and Vice President to give an act effect; and make an express provision that one or the other of the officers of Executive shall be a slaveholder. If this cannot be effected, then dissolution is our only hope.

"I do not love the Democratic party over much. I am somewhat doubtful of Democracy north of Mason and Dixon's line. Take any one of them, corner him, and ask him whether he is really in favor of slavery, and he will tell you no. They are not always to be trusted. Upon this question we want men who will go the whole hog.

"The Democratic party is responsible for many acts of injustice to the South, and had done much to consolidate the government. * * *

"Those very men [Northern Democrats] who had repudiated that restrictive line, were the first men to raise the cry of violated faith, and in three days these same men, in the House of Representatives, started into circulation a paper which was the basis of the Kansas Aid Society, by which a large fund was raised to defeat the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

"They would put a cordon of fire around the Southern States, if they could, and force slavery, scorpion-like, to sting itself to death. I hate them, as I hate the moccasin and the rattlesnake. And they are like unto the moccasin in nature, for while the rattlesnake gives us warning of his presence and attack, the moccasin instils its poison coldly.

"Will you wait patiently until they have fastened the yokes upon your necks, or will you meet them in advance? It should be met in this way: the Constitution of the United States should be torn to fragments, and a *Southern* Constitution framed, in which every State should be a slave State. [Cheers.] The only hope of the South is in herself. Let us cut the bonds which hold the two sections together, and take our position as a full-grown nation in the family of nations. [Applause.] I have been a disunionist from the time I could think. It is due to my friends to say that I think that the separate action of one State would retard rather than advance our great hope. Let them all go together. Some say if Fremont is elected, the South will submit. I do not believe it. But one State alone cannot break up the Union, and there is too much at stake to play the game lightly. We must have the co-operation of the entire South. Their moral aid is worth more than soldiers. For ourselves, I say, let South Carolina stand as an armed knight, with lance couched and not a feather of her plume in motion."

"I have told you we should dissolve the Union. It must be done. The dead carcass must be cut from the living body; they cannot exist together. Some of our Southern friends will not come up to the mark until the pending Presidential election is decided; Buchanan must be elected or defeated before they will consent to act. I tell you I do not believe in any party which does not believe in slavery. The Democratic party are on our side in this contest, therefore I shall go for Buchanan, and shall do so honestly and perhaps zealously. But I am by no means sure of his election. I act in this on the same principle that a good-hearted physician gives medicine while his patient is dying. I shall continue to use Buchanan pills. If they cure, well enough; if not, it cannot be helped. They do no harm, and it is our only chance. [Laughter.] I am obliged to go for Buchanan, for the only choice is between him, Fillmore, and Fremont. Mr. Fillmore is a gentleman, and made a good President, and perhaps, if he is elected, may deceive his own party, and do better than we expect. But we don't want to throw back the tide of disunion. It is true, Mr. Fillmore is a Know Nothing. I do not care much for that. If a man is true to the South, I will trust him, be he Know Nothing or not. * * *

But let us support Buchanan, as it is the best course we can pursue. I am not confident of his election by any means. Fremont may be elected. Suppose he should be. With eighty millions of dollars in his power, what must be the result? * * * We should meet the enemy half way, or take the start, and hit the first blow. If Fremont is elected, I am in favor of the people of the South, whether in concert or not, seizing the treasury and the archives of the government."

We hope that there are but few, if any, of our readers, who do not condemn, from the bottom of their hearts, such sentiments and purposes. They show, we think, that we were not wrong in attributing the beating of Sumner to a desire to stir up such a feeling as would precipitate the dissolution of the Union.

All the other speakers heartily applauded that beating. Mr. Brooks attempted to justify it, of course.

Dr. Cain said,—

"The act was noble; it was daring; and possibly it might be the means of solving the problem whether the South should have an equality in the Union, or a separate independence out of it."

Gen. McGowan said,—

"He had done his duty in a *stern* way manner, and it was right he should be met [illegible] the assurance, 'well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

Senator Toombs said,—

"I saw it done, and I saw it well done."

Gov. Adams said,—

"Your representative began in the right way and in the right place." "The act exhibited the three units of the Greek drama,—time, place, and action." "May South Carolina never need a champion to follow the course of your representative."

Senator Butler said,—

"When Fremont is elected, we must rely upon what we have—a good State Government. Every Governor in the South should call the Legislature of his State together, and measures of concert be decided upon. If they did not, and submitted to the degradation, they would deserve the fate of slaves. I should advise my Legislature to go at the tap of the drum. There is a great question to be settled, but whether I shall take the sword or the cartridge box, I do not know. [Applause.]"

And all this is to pass as public sentiment in the South!

But there is indeed much danger that the destiny of the South and of the country will be controlled by such men—that they will take some irrecoverable step in the name of the South, which the South, however disapproving, may be unable or unwilling to repudiate, smarting as it is under the feeling of wrong and outrage. The times call for cool and wise heads.

FREMONT'S CHANCES.—The Albany Argus presents the following statement of results by which Fremont's election may be defeated:

It is entirely clear that of the 120 votes to be cast by the slave States Mr. Fremont will not receive one. * * * To be elected he must secure 149 votes in the free States; or, in other words, if he loses twenty-eight votes in those States he will be defeated. He cannot lose Pennsylvania and any other State and be elected. The loss of New York alone would defeat him. So would the loss of Illinois 11, Indiana 13, and New Jersey 7—in all 31 votes; so also Illinois 11, Indiana 13, and California 4—in all 28 votes; so also Illinois, Indiana, and Connecticut—in all 30 votes; so also Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin—in all 30 votes; so also Illinois, Indiana, and New Hampshire—in all 29 votes; so also Indiana 13, New Jersey 7, California 4, and with those States (24 votes) either New Hampshire 5, or Connecticut 6, or Wisconsin 4, or any other State.

The simple statement of these combinations, any one of which will defeat Mr. Fremont, shows that his election is barely within the range of possibility, but entirely without the limits of probability, and that it cannot occur without the most extraordinary run of good luck which ever befel mortal man.

We feel no hesitation in expressing our belief that the result of the election will be the choice of a majority of Buchanan and Breckinridge electors—that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge will be the next President and Vice President of the United States.—*Wil. Journal.*

This is a desperate specimen of the game of brag. Perhaps the Journal will favor the public with the names of the States which are to give the aforesaid majority? It takes care not to do so,—not having heard of Gov. Floyd's speech in New York.

Heavy Damages.—Dr. R. L. Cowper, of Murfreesborough, N. C., has recovered $25,000 damages from the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in a collision on that road in February, 1855.

We find the above in many of our exchanges. It is a mistake. There is a suit for damages, but it has not been tried, as we learn from one of the witnesses who attended the last term of the Superior Court of Hertford county.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, for the year ending the 30th ult. were $4,860,858 23, against $4,102,838 02 for the year previous. This shows the large increase of $758,020 21.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—There is considerable excitement at and concerning the University, at present. A sort of Professor, there, has avowed himself to be a Fremont man. His name is Hedrick, a native of Davidson county, N. C. (probably of Quaker connection.) He is a graduate of that Institution, and quite a young man. Since his strange avowal, he has been burnt in effigy in the College Campus by the Students, the bell being tolled during the process. A meeting of the Faculty, also, has been held, fourteen in number, by whom, after a few remarks by President Swain, resolutions disapproving of Mr. Hedrick's course were adopted, 12 to 1—Mr. Hedrick not voting, and Mr. Herrisse voting nay, "simply on the ground that the Faculty is neither charged with black republicanism, nor likely to be suspected of it."

We have not heretofore noticed this matter, though we have felt as every other citizen of the State must feel, astonished and indignant that a man entertaining such political views should hold *any* place, even that of boot-black, in the University of North Carolina. But we have not noticed it because we had no desire to assist in converting Mr. Hedrick into a martyr, over whom the fanatics at the North might raise another miserable howl. We hoped he would be allowed quietly to resign, or failing to do so, that he would be quietly dismissed by the Executive Committee of the Trustees. The subject has obtained too much notoriety, however, and Mr. Hedrick will doubtless thereby secure all he wants—a better place in some fanatical institution. As the Standard says, "Every act, holding him up to public scorn, will only tend to his advantage and advancement among his black Republican associates of the free State." It is to be regretted, therefore, that the subject got into the papers at all; and the sooner it ceases to figure there, the better.

MORE TESTIMONY.—At the Fillmore Club at Salem, last week, speeches were delivered by Mr. Gilmer, Hon. J. T. Morehead, and R. Gorrell. The Press says,—

"Mr. Morehead, an old line Whig, alluded to the proceedings of the late Whig National Convention, of which he was a member, and declared the reports which the Democrats are circulating that the Convention was a "Know Nothing affair," a base and unqualified falsehood, any thing that might be said to the contrary, notwithstanding. It was nothing else but a National Whig Convention, and the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was endorsed, because he stood upon the broad platform of the Constitution and the Union."

Mr. Gorrell, another member of the Baltimore Convention, fully endorsed these remarks.

We would call the attention of the Wilmington Journal to Mr. Morehead's statement.

VERY MEAN.—The Washington Union indulges in a tirade against the opposition to the democracy as the cause of the election riots in Baltimore. And to show that they are exclusively responsible, it publishes an account of the 12th ward riot, and carefully omits all notice of that in the 8th ward, where the Locos were to blame. This is not the way to promote peace, but rather to increase bitterness. Where both parties outraged propriety, both should be held responsible, and both be rebuked.

IMPORTS AND REVENUE.—The imports of foreign goods into New York since the 1st of Jan'y last have been much larger than ever before. They amount, for the nine-months, to $173,247,268, an increase of $58,462,768 over the same time last year, and of $20,854,522 over 1854. The revenue collected at that port for the nine months amounts to $36,971,223, against $25,901,463 last year, and $32,437,828 in 1854.

For some time past the Democratic vote of Baltimore, like that of New Orleans and Louisville, has not been polled, hundreds, nay thousands, having been bullied from the polls, or deterred from going there at all by threats and intimidations.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A laughable story, truly. Why we thought that the democracy could not be bullied; that they "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." The Journal's friends in the cities named will hardly thank it for charging them with such a backing out. They would be better pleased to be accused, as they have often been, of bullying their opponents.

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.—At the late Connecticut election an amendment of the Constitution was submitted to the people, providing for the election by the people of all Judges, for a term of eight years. Strangely enough, only about one-tenth of the voters voted at all on that question. But we are glad to see that ten to one of those who did vote, were against the amendment.

We were glad to learn, whilst recently at the North, that there is great dissatisfaction at the application of this elective system to the Judiciary. Most of the States which have adopted it will probably return to the old system, and thus secure a more independent and faithful administration of the law.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Niagara has arrived with dates to the 27th.

Cotton had advanced ⅛d. Sales of the week 73,000 bales, including 20,000 on speculation. No change in other articles.

The U. S. frigate Merrimac arrived at Southampton on the 25th ult., where she was an object of much admiration.

Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, is dead.

Mr. Dallas dined with the Agricultural Society at Heats, and made a speech in response to the toast: "Lasting concord between America and England."

THE MAILS.—Our subscribers on the route from Carthage to Troy have reason to complain of the bad schedule adopted from this to Carthage, by which their papers are delayed a week. We have written several letters to endeavor to have the evil remedied—one to the Post Office Department. But we have no reply, though nearly a fortnight has passed. We hope to hear after awhile—perhaps after the election, when the Department may have time to attend to such small matters of duty.

We have received the first number of the New-Berne *Express*, a new paper published by C. G. Davenport, Esq., and devoted to the advocacy of American principles.

MORE ROWDYISM.—At a Fremont procession in Cincinnati, on Tuesday night, many persons in the procession were injured by missiles thrown by outsiders.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.

A Prominent Democrat abandoning Buchanan.—Mr. George A. Coffee, the recent editor of the Evening Argus, who had just returned from stumping this State for Buchanan, has joined the Democratic Fremont Club, with a speech endorsing the Republican doctrines. Mr. Coffee was the person who formally announced to Mr. Buchanan his nomination, when the Keystone Club visited Wheatland, on their return from Cincinnati. He was also the orator of the 4th of July Democratic meeting in Independence Square.

SPRINGFIELD, (MASS.) Oct. 6.

Coalition and Congressional Nomination.—The Buchanan, Fillmore, and Whig parties coalesced to-day upon county and Congressional nominations. Wm. C. Fowler (Hunker Whig) was nominated for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

Political Meeting in Philadelphia.—The whole city is the scene of political excitement here to-night, and each of the three parties are holding mass meetings. The Republican meeting was very large, and there was speaking from four stands. While the speaking was going on a procession of Fillmore men passed the square, when the two masses joined in cheering for the Union ticket.

Among the speakers at the Fillmore meeting was Thomas Clay, son of Henry Clay. He made a short speech declaring his wish to be placed right on record, believing that he had followed in the footsteps that his father would have trod had he lived to see the present crisis.

LANCASTER, PA., Oct. 9.

Political Rejoicing.—The Americans of this city are rejoicing over the victory at Baltimore; and the Fillmore Club are firing thirty-one guns in honor of the event. The demonstration is immense. There is speaking from four stands. The whole street is occupied by a dense mass for more than a square.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Fremont Threatened with Assassination.—The *Herald* of this morning says that Col. Fremont has received several letters, threatening assassination, as his enemies are determined to prevent his ever being President. [All for "effect"—that.]

The Mobile Register recommends that in the event of Fremont's election, the Southern members of Congress, instead of going to Washington, should repair to their respective State Capitols and take counsel with their State Executives and Legislatures as to what is best to be done.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.

Kansas Affairs.—A letter in the Democrat dated Lawrence, Oct. 2, says a convention has been called at Topeka on the 30th, to form a Republican electoral ticket, with the view of ascertaining the strength of the party. If the ticket is elected and Kansas should be admitted as a State in December, the electors will ask seats in the electoral college. The pro-slavery party are expected to nominate Fillmore and Buchanan electoral tickets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10th.

Heavy Forgeries.—A broker named Chas. B. Huntingdon has been charged with forgeries on Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., to the amount of $30,000. There are rumors in Wall street of other forgeries amounting to nearly half a million of dollars. The names of the parties are suppressed.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.

Excitement in the Southern Cotton Markets—Great Advance in Prices—The Market Swept.—The excitement in our cotton market has broken out with renewed force, and prices are again ¼ a ½ c. higher. The sales of the past three days have been 22,000 bales; these purchases are sweeping the market of all the desirable lots offering. To-day the sales were restricted to 4000 bales, in consequence of the want of supplies. We now quote middling at 12¼ a 12⅝c. The sales, as before noted, are mainly on speculation, and for the continent of Europe, chiefly France.

MARRIED,

In Salem, on Monday, 6th inst., by Rev. George F. Bahnson, Mr. ORESTES A. KEEHLN to Miss E. A. BAHNSON, daughter of Rev. G. F. Bahnson of Salem.

DIED,

In Hernando Co., Tenn., on the 12th ult., with congestion of the brain, NEILL BROWN, son of Angus S. and Mary Ann McCallum, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 13.

BACON—	14	a 15	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	46	a 47
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5¼	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1	60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	11¾	a 12	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	11	a 11½	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny		a 25	SHOT—		
Dundee	22	a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0	00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0	00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	65 a 00	
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	60 a	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	45 a	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	6 75 a 0	00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	6 25 a 0	00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	5 75 a 0	00	Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	5 25 a 0	00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13 a	
Corn	90 a		Crushed	13 a	13½
Wheat	1 10 a 1	20	St. Croix	12 a	12½
Oats	45 a	00	Porto Rico	10½ a	11
Peas	65 a	70	New Orleans	10 a	11
Rye	90 a		TALLOW—	12 a	12
HIDES—Dry	10 a	00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a	5	Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a	15
Swedes, co. bar	a	6	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a $2½	
Ditto, wide	a	7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0 a	5	8 x 10	$2¼ a $2½	
LARD—	16 a	17	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00	
LEAD—	8½ a	00	WOOL—	17 a	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change to notice. Flour in demand. Yellow dip Turpentine 2 10; Virgin $2; Spirits 34.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow Turpentine 2 70, hard 1 50. Spirits 37½. Bacon hams 15.

At New York, Cotton firm at 12⅝ for middling uplands. Southern Flour $7 to 7 80. Corn 66½ to 68¾. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 42. Rosin 1 65.

At Charleston, middling cotton 12½ to 12⅝.

Total receipts of cotton 182,594 bales, against 259,135 last year. Decrease 76,541.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct. 6 and 10, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for Moore & Bro, Troy & Marsh, C E Leete, T N Jackson, B Rose, M W Jessup, A J O'Hanlon, J McPherson, Heslop & Steed, J Kyle, N E West, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale & Son, J H Hall, H G Hall, A Morrison, G W I Goldston, J H Pritchett, C Harmsen, C T Haigh & Sons, J Bunce, J Shaw, A A McKethan, G Brandt, Moffitt & Brown, Beaver Creek Co, W McIntyre, R Mitchell, S W Tillinghast, W N Tillinghast, J A Strickland.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct. 8 and 11, Str Magnolia, with Passengers, and Goods for Stedman & Horne, A J O'Hanlon, J Kyle, W McIntyre, H & E J Lilly, G W I Goldston, Beaver Creek Co, E J Hale & Son, B F Pearce, Mrs S T Hawley, Moore & Bro, C T Haigh, W P Elliott, M W Jessup, P P Johnson, H L Myrover & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, C E Leete, Ray & Pearce, C Harmsen, R Jones, B W & H C Robinson, J N Smith, Headen & Bynum, M W McNair & Son, C J & R H Jones, Moffitt & Brown.

Banks's Line. Oct. 10, Str J R Grist with goods for J A Taylor, J Womack, W Winslow, J Kyle, Jr, J Buie & Bros, J W Scott & Co, W McClane, H McLean.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct. 13, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for S W Tillinghast, J Waddill, Jr, F D Breece, G W I Goldston, W McIntyre, Beaver Creek Co, J H Hall, O Houston, E W Willkings, H & E J Lilly, J L Bryan, D Gee, A Johnson, J Martine, C T Haigh & Sons, W P Elliott, P P Johnson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8.—Brig Jerome Knight from Boston; Schrs. Iowa and Topaz from Hyde county; Emblem from Oak Island, C F A Cole from Balt. 9.—Schrs. Sunny South from Richmond, Va.; Wm H Smith and J M Taylor from N York; Mary Abigail from Washington, N. C.; W H Howard from Sloop Point; Barque Regatta from Liverpool. 10.—Schrs. Wave and Jenny Lind from Hyde county.

Fall and Winter Stock, 1856.

I HAVE just received in full my Fall and Winter Stock of ***Silk, Staple, and Fancy Dry Goods,*** embracing quite a variety of styles, qualities, &c., &c., including all styles Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, to wit: Striped, Plaid and Robed Silks; Plaid, Striped, and Printed, all Wool DeLains, all colors; Solid, all Wool, Do.; French Merinos, all shades and colors; Printed and Plaid low priced Alpaccas and DeLains. Also, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Talmas, and extra heavy Bay State Shawls; Embr'd Collars; Black Lace Do.; Swiss and Jac't Flouncings; Do. Edgings and Insertings; Kid and Twisted Silk Gloves and Gauntlets; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Blenched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; together with a good assortment of Round, Staple and Domestic Goods; Ready Made Clothing; Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Buyers generally are respectfully invited to give my Stock a look, as I shall sell on short profits.

P. CROW.

October 9, 1856. 47-tf

C. J. & R. H. Jones

TAKE this method of calling the attention of their friends and others to their NEW STOCK of

Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods,

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Rich colored and black Silks; fine all-wool De-Laines; all-wool Plaids, high colors; very handsome Long Shawls; do. Stella; fine emb'd Skirts; emb'd Handkerchiefs; Jaconet and Swiss Bands; emb'd and Lace Collars; Thread Lace and Edgings; ditto Jaconet and Swiss; rich Lace Falls, black; black Trimming Lace; Ribbons and Trimmings, all kinds; Swan's Down; Furs, in sets; fine Kid Gloves; newest style Hats for Ladies; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A lot of best quality GUTTA PERCHA CLOTHING, very suitable for Wagoners and others who may be exposed to wet weather. ☞ Call and see.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1856. 47tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
" St. Croix Rum,
" Bourbon Whiskey,
" Monongahela Whiskey,
" N. C. Rye "
Port Wine, Malaga Wine, Sicily Madeira Wine, Apple Brandy, Peach Brandy, Cognac Bitters, Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and all domestic Liquors always on hand and for sale cheap by

W. H. CARVER.

Oct. 10. 47-3t

NOTICE.

I AGAIN call attention to the fact that I am selling my stock at prime cost, for money or good Bank paper. And Merchants who have goods in my Line to purchase, would save money by giving me a call.

I have a large and desirable stock of shelf goods. Also, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Anvils, Vices, Cast Steel, &c. WILLIAM BOOTH.

P. S. Those indebted to me by Note or Account are requested to make settlement.

Oct. 13. 47*2t

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Shoes, Boots, Blankets, Kerseys, and Hats, just received and for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Oct. 10. 47-3t

50 Bags Rio Coffee, and 20 Mats JAVA COFFEE, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

50 Boxes Tallow Candles, just rec'd, and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

20 Kits No. 2 Mackerel, 10 ¼ Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel, just received, and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

20 ½ Bbls. Eagle Mill Snuff, just received, and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

25 Boxes Cheese, just received, and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

20 Bbls. C. Sugar, just received, and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

5 Bbls. Crushed Sugar, just received, and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

5 Hhds. Sweet Molasses, just rec'd, and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

10 Bbls. pure Cider Vinegar, just received, and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

25 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO.

AUG. W. STEEL.

Sept. 24. 42-3wi

Fresh Supply!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist & Druggist, Nor. West cor. Market Square.

Sept. 8, 1856. 37-3tf

SALEM NEGRO CLOTH.

A FEW Bales of Negro Cloth for sale. Also Salem Jeans. AUG. W. STEEL.

Sept. 24, 1856. 42-3wi

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

MERCHANT TAILORING,

At 38 Market Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Plain and Fancy Cloths, Plain and Fancy Silk Vestings, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

IN TOWN,

Is NOW OPENED at this House.

SCHOONMAKER, the Cutter, is sure to fit you satisfactorily.

The TRIMMINGS used at this Establishment are imported expressly for Tailors' use, and are found only in the Merchant Tailoring Trade.

☞ They will receive ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES weekly, until the middle of December, per Express. The new styles may always be found at the CITY CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, 38 MARKET ST.

Scott & Baldwin are turning out seventy-five and one hundred Garments weekly, at the

City Clothing Store,

38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 10, 1856. 47itlD

Just Received,

The latest style of superior CASSIMERE HATS, made expressly to order.

DAVID GEE, Green St.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 47-3t

EDINBURGH ALE, in pint Jugs.

LONDON PORTER. Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

October 13, 1856. 47itf

SECOND STOCK.

B. F. PEARCE

IS now receiving, direct from New York, his second stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Among which may be found, the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, and all styles of Embroidery.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS of every variety, which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail. The Ladies are respectfully invited to give me a call.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1856. 46tf

NOTICE.

ON the first Saturday in November next, I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, my interest in the tract of LAND upon which Misses Sally and Elly Morrison now reside. Said tract of Land containing 240 Acres more or less, and adjoins the Lands of Arch'd Smith, Miss Barbara Murphy and others, the Land is too well known to need praise. Terms Cash. JOHN A. MORRISON.

Oct. 9, 1856. 47-*2t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to amend the Charter of the Town of Pittsboro', so as to extend the Corporate limits of said Town. Also to increase the power of Commissioners in regard to laying Taxes for the benefit of same.

J. A. WOMACK,
W. S. GUNTER,
A. J. STEDMAN,
M. J. RAMSEY,
Commissioners.

Pittsboro', Oct. 9, 1856. 47*6w

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Lower Fayetteville, on Wednesday night the 8th inst., a light sorrel MARE. The said Mare was in tolerable good order when taken, she has no shoes on her feet, her mane divides and hangs on each side of her neck, no other marks recollected.

A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information of her so as I can get her again.

H. H. DEPO.

Oct. 11. 47tf

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—

new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1856.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Edward Currie and wife Catharine, vs. Daniel McArthur, Hector J. McLean, Administrators of Effie McArthur, dec'd, John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, Peter McArthur, Alexander McKenzie who married Mary McArthur, (since deceased)

Petition to Account

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John D. McArthur, Archibald McArtaur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, Defendants in this petition, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1856, and the 81st year of American Independence.

Issued the 4th day of October 1856.

47*6w] SHADRACH HOWELL, Clerk.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.

PROPOSALS to Rent the Boarding-House in connection with Laurinburgh High School will be received until the last Saturday in November next. Address D. McLAURIN,

President Board Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 5. 46-td

Principal Wanted—Salary $1000.

THE Trustees of Laurinburgh High School, Richmond county, N. C., desire to procure a Principal to take charge of the School in January next. A salary of $1000 will be given, together with the use of the commodious Boarding House in connection with the School if desired.

The location is healthy, the community moral and temperate.

Applications addressed to the undersigned will be received until the last Saturday in November next, when a selection will be made and the successful applicant notified. D. McLAURIN,

President Board Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1856. 46-td

Linseed Oil and White Lead, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 9. 46tf

Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 9. 46tf

Palm Oil Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 9. 46tf

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Girl aged about 19 years. Apply to B. R. Huske, Attorney.

B. R. HUSKE.

Oct. 8, 1856. 46-2w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Hills of Shatemuc, by Miss Warner, Author of the "Wide Wide World;" Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life; School Books, &c., just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate. A further supply of 1st and 2d volumes, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Miss BINGHAM'S School for young Ladies.

THE next Term will commence on Monday, the 6th of October.

Sept 26. 43-6t

Buggy Horse for Sale.

I HAVE a fine Buggy Horse which I wish to dispose of. I have no fault to find with the Horse but he eats corn and fodder.

JAS G COOK

Sept 20.

A Great Remedy & Preventive of chills, consumption, &c.

IS A WINTER SUIT from WOODWARD'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE. Call and purchase before you have a chill one of these frosty mornings.

My **Winter Stock** is complete, and much larger than I have ever offered before, including a large supply of BOY'S & YOUTH'S CLOTHING.

A. J. WOODWARD.

Market Square, two doors below the *Street Highland*, Fayetteville, N. C. Sept 29. 43-4w

NEW GOODS.

MRS. A. A. BROOKSBANKS has removed to the store formerly occupied by Arch'd Graham, where she is now opening her FALL STOCK of

Bonnets, Flowers, Trimmings.

and other goods in her line.

Hay St., nearly opposite the Seminary

Sept. 24, 1856. 42-3w

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

ept. 24. 42-

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds.
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
White and Colored Flannels,
Ticklings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the VANAIE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

NEW GOODS.

MOORE & BRO. are now receiving a very large Fall Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, viz: Fine Silk, Leghorn, and English Straw Bonnets; Black Crape and Straw do; French Wreaths, Flowers and Head Dresses; Ribbons, and Ribbon Trimmings of every color; Embr'd Collars, Undersleeves, Swiss and Cambric Bands; Swiss, Cambric, and Linen Edging; Infants' Dresses and Waists; Woollen and Fur Talmas, with Cuffs to match, for Misses' and Children; Plaid, Plain and Fig'd, and all Wool, Muslin Delaine; French and English Merinos, of all colors; Black Alpaccas, Bombazine Canton, English and Italian Crape; Plain, Robeli, Fig'd, Moir Antique, White and Black Silks. Embroidered Velvet, Cloth, Cassimere, Silk Talmas and Cloaks; Cloths and Cassimers, with Trimmings to match for Cloaks; Black and Colored Shawls; a good stock of Fringes; Moir Antique and Velvet Dress Trimmings; Wool, Buck, Kid, Silk and Pic Nic Gloves; Hosiery for Ladies', Misses' and Children; Merino Vests and Corsets; Cactus, Grass, Embr'd and Flounced Skirts; Bleached, and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Wool and Linen Table Covers; Damask and Embroidered Curtains; Drugget, Mats and Carpeting; Marlow Stripes, Linseys, Flannels, Kerseys, &c., Bed Blankets and Negro do.; French, English and American Prints; Gaiters, Shoes and Rubbers, for Ladies', Misses', and Children.

Men's Wear. Hats and Caps; Plain, Plaid and Plush Scarfs and Cravats; Shirts, and Byron Collars; Merino and Cotton Vests; Fine Talmas for Gentlemen; Ready-Made Clothing; Shoes of the largest sizes, for Men and Women; Patent Leather Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. We invite our customers and the public to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we are determined to sell.

J. J. MOORE. W. F. MOORE.

Sept. 29, 1856. 43tf

NEW GOODS!

W. H. Carver

IS just receiving a very large Stock of ***DRY GOODS, Groceries, Wines, Liquors,*** direct from N. York, which will be sold at very moderate prices for Cash, or exchange for any kind of produce.

A call from old friends and the public generally is desired, as my Stock is so large and varied that it will seldom fail to give satisfaction.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept. 29, 1856. 42-tf

Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Rail Road Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the Town of Wilmington on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next.

H. W. GUION, Pres't

Sept. 17, 1856 42-3w

GROCERIES.

7 ½ SACKS COFFEE, assorted,
50 lbs. SUGAR, "
5 caddies TEA, "

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 15, 1856 39tf

FISH.

50 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
25 qr. do. No. 2 "
25 " " No. 1 "
10 bbls. Herring.
500 lbs. Codfish.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

CHEESE.

GOSHEN and Dairy CHEESE.
Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES.
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
50 jars West India PRESERVES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED,

500 SACKS SALT.
50 kegs NAILS.
20 cases NEGRO SHOES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE,

Store formerly occupied by Hall & Sackett.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

EMERSON'S Arithmetics and Keys; Parker's Philosophy; North Carolina Readers; Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Pikes' Arithmetic; Comstock's Philosophy. Further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 15.

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.

Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 2d 48-tf

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept. 11, 1856. 38tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Bullion's and Smith's English Grammar Smith's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Webster's School Dictionary.

Also, The Presbyterian Psalmodist round and square notes.

Just Received E. J. HALE & SON

Sept 10

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Goodsell, together with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Lutts place. The premises are in good condition.

For terms see WM. H. HAIGH.

June 2, 1856. 9tf

New Wagon Establishment,

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-Y

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him.

NATHAN KING.

June 25. 17-tf

Further supplies of School Books.

SMITHS GRAMMAR; Davies', Smith's, Colburn's, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics; Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology; Hitchcock's Elementary Geology; Goodrich's and Willard's U. S. Histories; The Child's History of the U. S.; Parley's First Book of History; Mitchell's Intermediate Geography; Olney's Geography; Bolmar's Levizac's French Grammar; Pinneo's English Teacher; Cornell's Intermediate Geography; Kay's Readers; Emerson's Watts' on the Mind; Jacobus' Notes and questions on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke; Greenfield's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Marsh's Songsters, School Testaments; North Carolina Readers, Davies' Surveying, &c. Just received.

Aug. 30. E. J. HALE & SON

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas L. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:

Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

June 20, 1856. 17-6m

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE

CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.

Nov. 7 51-tf

BARTH'W FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.

July 14, 1856 21-3m

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856 70tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. E. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one-half of a mile southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the county; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Tax for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. F. LILLY,
Trustees.

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-4m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorized agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

WARREN PRIOR,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of GOODS in his line, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, (some Diamond;) Bracelets; Sleeve and Collar Buttons; Studs; Lockets; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Port Monaies; Sacks; Accordeons, Flutes, Violins and Bows, Fifes, Music Boxes; Fine Cutlery, Pistols and Flasks, Parlour Pistols; Game Bags, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Musket Balls; Canes; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Chains and Compasses; Silver and Plated Forks, Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks.

A good assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Silver and Gilt Lace, Plumes, Drums, &c.

A large lot of CLOCKS, together with a large number of other articles.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Accordeons, and jobbing strictly attended to.

August 21, 1856. 32-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

The Elementary Spelling Book, to which is added the First Lesson in Arithmetic, by Noah Webster; The National Primer, by the same author.

Also, a further supply of the Pictorial Elementary Spelling Book. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 2.

JAMES KYLE

is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
¾ to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Bareges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, ¾ to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856 16-tf

Goods at Wholesale.

THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Together with

Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8 94-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

July 17, 1855. 93-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, has 2 and is pregnant.

A Girl aged about nine and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson street, where further particulars will be given.

BARTH'W FULLER.

April 29 500-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence cannot be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 1tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my outstanding debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

VALUABLE

LANDS AND MILLS

IN THE COAL REGION,

For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has destroyed some $8000 worth of property for me in about two years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation: I suppose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of good materials, by a first rate workman. And also 1000 acres of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, well timbered with Pine of the best kind for Saw Mill use. On the North side of the River there is an immense quantity of White Oak and other timber of a valuable kind, convenient to the Mill. A Soapstone Quarry in one mile of the Mill, on the North side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company: and one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened on the River, in one mile or little more, on the South side,—supposed to be about 100 acres of this land lying within the Coal seam on the out-crop,—a high and healthy situation in Moore county, and great place for trade, and just about where the Rail Road would strike the River, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields.

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with good and suitable buildings of different kinds. A Store House and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of fine Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to attend to this soon, as I am determined to sell. Payments can be made to suit the purchaser, by making the debts sure. ☞ Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore county.

Oct. 3, 1856. 45*tf

Valuable Land and Mills for sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his plantation on Deep River, in the upper part of Moore county, containing 1000 acres, one hundred of which is first rate River low grounds. A good portion of the upland is suitable for the production of corn, wheat and oats. The Land is well improved, with a comfortable dwelling house and other necessary out-houses.

I will also sell in connection with the above, my interest (it being one-half) of a valuable Saw and Grist Mill; the Mills are on the River and convenient to the above farm. For further particulars address

JOHN HOWARD,
Brower's Mills, Randolph Co., N. C.

Sept. 30, 1856. 45*3t

NOTICE.

LAND WARRANT No. 75,994, for 120 acres, issued to Rich'd D. Clinton, was put into a letter in *Clinton, N. C.*, about 1st August last, and addressed to me in the city of New York, but failed to reach its destination. Said Warrant was assigned *in Blank.*

A Caveat has been filed at the General Land Office, and at the end of six weeks an application will be filed for the re-issue of the same to Rich'd D. Clinton.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 1, 1856. 44*6t

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Richmond county, in the month of June last, three negro men, named George, Hardy, and Simon. George is a mulatto, about 40 years of age, about 6 feet high, tolerably stout. No marks recollected. Hardy is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, also tolerably stout, black complection, one front tooth out. Simon is about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ordinary size, black complection. George and Hardy went off together, and Simon about a fortnight afterwards. It is believed that they are all lurking in the neighborhood. The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again. Any information which may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN FAIRLEY

Montpelier, Richmond Co., Oct. 6. 45tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Tract of LAND on which they now reside, containing 270 acres, lying on Lumber River, two miles from the Rail Road Survey in Robeson county, adjoining the lands of Angus A. Wilkinson and others. There are good houses and about 40 acres in good cultivation. The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c., with a large quantity of Pine for Turpentine and Timber.

Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to apply to the subscribers soon.

P. SINCLAIR.
D. SINCLAIR.

October 1, 1856. 45-52pd

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man **JOHN,** who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between the upper Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.

E. E. CROSLAND.

July 22, 1856. 25-tf

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a NOTE of $700, dated some time in the Spring of 1856, payable nine months after its date, to W. & C. Clemens, signed by John N. McCall and E. J. Cain. Value not having been received for said note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN N. McCALL.

Aug. 18, 1856. 38-7t*d

WANTED.

A HARNESS MAKER at Kenansville, to whom steady work and good prices will be given. None but steady men need apply.

G. W. NEWELL.

Kenansville, Oct. 4, 1856. 45-3t*d

R. RAIFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places, negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Stocks, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-tf

1900 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am DETERMINED to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD.

Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 16, 1856. 41-3mos

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, against John McNeill, Executor of said John, and others.

Bill to account and for distribution.

IT appearing that Henry Atkins and Flora his wife, and Sarah Shaw, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the next Court to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Walter Alves Huske, Clerk and Master, at Office, this 29th September, 1856.

43-6t* W. A. HUSKE, C. & M.

NEW STORE.

C. J. & R. H. JONES have taken the Store recently occupied by Council, Ray & Co. where they propose to carry on the

FANCY DRY GOODS TRADE,

and will be glad to share a part of the public patronage.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 44-2t

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my pasture on Friday night the 19th inst., a SORREL HORSE, about 16 hands high, and in tolerable good order, fore feet and legs and one hind foot white up to the knee, and white face and a white spot under the belly. No other marks recollected.

A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me.

DUNCAN B. McGUGAN

Dondarroch P. O., Robeson Co. 42-3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Special Term, June 1856.

Present: His Honor SAMUEL J. PERSON, Judge, presiding.

Sarah A. Bartlett vs. Richard C. Bartlett.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Richard C. Bartlett, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cumberland, State aforesaid, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1856, and answer the allegations of the Plaintiff, or said Petition will be heard ex parte and decree taken accordingly.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1856.

38*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, dec'd, will sell on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Haywood, the largest and most valuable Plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear river, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Harris, W. McKay and others.

On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds, cleared and under good fence, and some yet to clear, and a good proportion of upland suitable to the production of Corn, Oats, Wheat and Cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of the finest crops in the country. There is on the place a two story Barn, 70 feet in length, with fixtures for running a cotton gin and threshing machine, besides smaller barns and other necessary out houses, cotton screws, &c. The place is well watered, is as healthy as any on the river, and having the convenience of steam boats passing to the place to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

In connection with this tract, will be sold 95 acres of Pine Land, well timbered, about one mile from the Plantation.

A credit of one and two years will be given. Bonds with unlimited security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.

J. A. WOMACK, Ex'r

Pittsboro', Aug. 26, 1856. 35-3t

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.

Which will be sold on as favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.

Sept. 6, 1856. 37-6m

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Gersh, in the rear of the Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his customers any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1856.

Bryant Braswell and wife Catharine, Hampton Pond and wife Louisa K., Laura J. Tucker, William D. Tucker, Louisa L. Tucker, Charles E. Tucker and Alfred Tucker, who are minors and sue by their next friend Hampton Pond, *against* Martha Newsom, Spear Moore and wife Mary, William J. Williams and wife Sarah, William R. Baucum, James Baucum, Eliza Baucum, Sarah Baucum, Lucy Baucum, John Baucum and Elizabeth Baucum, who are minors.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the